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white disc, half an inch in diameter, became invisible when plunged to a depth of from 3 to 6 inches, while a copious exit stream, which constantly flowed away from one of the ponds, presented the same deep-brown tint.]

Rev. H. Lloyd, D. D., read a paper on the meteorology of Ireland, in reference to the tracks of storms in Ireland, so far as the law of their distribution has been determined in Ireland, by means of the simultaneous observations of 1851.

Mr. D. Moore read a notice of the vine disease in Ireland :—

“ It is a remarkable fact, that two diseases bearing much similarity in appearance, and producing equally fatal effects on their victims, both previously unknown, should have occurred in Europe during the same year, and that they should have attacked two species of plants of more importance to the inhabitants of these countries, than, perhaps, any other two under cultivation, namely, the potato and vine.

“ So far as I can learn, they first appeared in England during the summer of 1845, after which they seem to have travelled, for some time, at least, in opposite directions, the potato disease from the Continent to England, and the vine disease from England to the Continent. It was in a grapery near Margate, in Kent, that the mildew first showed on the vine, and from thence it spread southward. It does not, however, appear that the vintage in France was seriously affected before 1848, when the disease began to create alarm among the vine-growers in some parts of that country ; but, after that period, its spread was rapid both south and north.

“ In 1851, we hear of it being at Genoa, Naples, and onwards to Portugal ; thence to Madeira and Greece, and now all the vine-producing countries of southern Europe are said to be more or less affected. In England, it continued among